2:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

the first two or three years. It has its headquarters at Mukalla and posts in most of the more important bedouin areas. Service in it is now very popular and almost all tribes are represented. Its members are trained not only as soldiers but also as settlers of disputes by pacific means. The force runs, with Mukalla Government assistance, a small military hospital which is the first hospital to have been established in the Hadhramaut and serves all the forces. To promote bedouin education and bedouin agriculture and to control locusts, it has enlisted teachers and agricultural soldiers, and they are almost all young seiyids of good family who hitherto had thought it quite unheard of to do any work. They were enlisted as ordinary soldiers and went through some military training without arms but had to do all the ordinary fatigues such as digging and road making. The teachers were given a teachers' training course and they now operate an admirable boarding school for a hundred bedouin boys; district schools have also been started at some of the outposts. The teachers have dispensary courses at Aden so that in an elementary way medical assistance and education are now available in bedouin districts. At some of these places the teachers also run grain shops for famine relief, where Government grain is sold at cost price to bedouins.

A good start had also been made with a bedouin girls' boarding school. A few bedouin women are already proving successful as nursing assistants and I hope that some of these girls will afterwards become nurses and teachers.

So much for the Residency organization. The object has been to help the State to become effective in its government and to make the best use it can of its resources. I have always tried to look at things from the point of view of the State only, in the way that the treaty, as explained in the Note, required. But in view of the exclusive nature of the people I have in addition always worked as if I were one of them. I have, at their request, worn their clothes: as it is illegal to possess alcohol in the Hadhramaut, my house has always been "dry" and we have, outside the privacy of our own quarters, always lived as the country lives. I am sure that it is because of working and living as a part of the people that we have been able to do as much as we have. What I have done on my own initiative has not been questioned because it has not been felt that it was done by a foreigner or for a foreign Government.

As a Christian I had at first difficulty in finding acceptance by a community which feels it almost impossible to understand even the existence of Christian Arabs. In various parts of the country the objection was always brought up that the signing of treaties providing for advisers would mean the introduction of missionaries and the building of churches. I have always told them that missionaries would not be forced on them, and I have further said that these States were recognized as Muslim Arab States and that, as a member of an Arab Muslim Government, I felt it my duty to support the State religion. Personally, although I cannot claim any particular orthodoxy in religion, I find inspiration for my work in the

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

Post-Primary Education

873 There are two schools, one in each Protectorate, with post-primary classes. The school at Gheil ba Wazir near Mukalla was opened in 1944 875 and has four Sudanese on the staff including the headmaster. It is a boarding-school with a rural bias, and now contains four post-primary classes with about 100 pupils. In it extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a high degree. The other school at Lahej has eight Egyptians on the staff, including the headmaster. It has 140 pupils, and during the year a fifth post-primary class was started. Art and handwork were introduced into the school, and good results achieved under an Egyptian instructor.

Primary Education

872 Facilities for full primary education are available at 13 schools main-658 tained by the Mukalla state Department of Education, at the Bedouin Boys' Military Boarding School near Mukalla and at the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs (both maintained by funds provided by His Majesty's Government), as well as at the primary sections of the two schools at Gheil ba Wazir and Lahej mentioned above. Apart from these there are about 30 sub-grade schools (schools which almost but not quite reach primary level) under Government supervision.

In the more backward parts of the Protectorate it is the policy to aid directly by grants provided by His Majesty's Government schools which are capable of development beyond the level of elementary Quranic teaching. These grants range from small fixed amounts in the case of Quranic schools to the full payment of teachers' salaries in the case of sub-grade schools. Assistance in supplies of books and school materials is also given in each case.

The Aden Protectorate College for Sons of Chiefs

873 One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorates is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which the Department runs directly. A primary boarding school with a maximum capacity of 36 pupils, it was started in 1935. It has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Western Protectorate, and in providing scholars for teacher-training courses abroad.

Female Education

871 Public opinion, taken as a whole throughout the Protectorate, is still opposed to female education. There are, however, the beginnings of a change. There is in Ahwar in the Western Protectorate a class of 12 little girls learning the Quran. The Eastern Protectorate is more advanced; H.M. Government maintains a school for Bedouin girls, and the Mukalla Government maintains a sub-grade girls' school in Mukalla with about 130 pupils, and a girls' section of a village school with an agricultural bias near Mukalla, where another 30 more girls receive education.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

culture and winning a reputation for the Hadhramaut as a centre of religious education.

No parallel cultural or social development occurred in the recent past in the other areas of the Eastern Protectorate or in the Western Protectorate. Any development of education initiated by Government had therefore to contend with two different problems. On the one hand, there was in the Hadhramaut an appreciable number of cultured people who might become teachers after a short time of training, but in whom this advantage was offset by a tendency towards religious fanaticism and obscurantism. On the other hand, in the rest of the Protectorate the people were mainly illiterate and there was thus no immediate supply of potential teachers. This deficiency of trained teachers remains the biggest problem in Protectorate education to-day.

HEALTH

Western Aden Protectorate

The development of the Protectorate Medical Service was rather upset in the past three years by numerous changes of senior medical staff. However, one advantage came from this, namely that in the drawing up of a plan for future development, co-operative help and advice was given by every doctor and nurse who ever worked in the Protectorate.

At the beginning of the year, a three-month course was given for new tribal dressers, who were posted to work under senior dressers in the Protectorate.

It is estimated that in the course of the year 50,000 patients were treated in the 18 dispensaries. Malaria, dysentery, schistosomiasis and tuberculosis were the four most prevalent diseases. Obstetrical problems and gynaecology offer a very large field for research. Owing to customs necessitating the seclusion of women any estimate of these problems is pure conjecture. In spite of these restrictions, the Medical Officer attended a great many during his visits, especially in Beihan at the very edge of " the empty quarter " of Arabia. A number of those who otherwise would never receive surgical treatment were flown down to the hospital at Aden. Venereal disease was unfortunately on the increase in Abyan, where crowds of people of all kinds came to find work in the agricultural project there.

Many visits including some of several days duration were paid by the Medical Officer to the various dispensaries in the Protectorate during which between 4,000 and 5,000 selected patients were treated. Besides those patients who found their own way down to hospital in Aden, 150 or more were brought down on the Protectorate Medical Officer's recommendation.

HOUSING

The settled Western Aden Protectorate population is housed for the main part in mud-brick and stone dwellings, while the nomads live under camel-hair tents, straw huts, thatched-palm huts and even under matting placed over vegetation or trees.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

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His Majesty's Government	11,337
C.D.W. Schemes (including Scholarships) ..	2,833
Quaiti State	21,111
Kathiri State	1,313
Western Protectorate States (exclusive of Abdali, Audhali and Beihan territories of which figures are not known	2,343
TOTAL ..	£38,937

Thus though educational provision in the Protectorates is still meagre, there has been steady development over the last few years. It is only fair to point out that until 1937, with the exception of the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs started in 1935, there was no Government provision or supervision of education in the Protectorates. It would not be true to say that there was no education in the Protectorates before that time ; it existed rather haphazardly, maintained by private individual trusts and associations and by a few local chiefs; but its bias was almost always entirely religious, just as the mosque was nearly always the village school, and the Imam of the mosque the village schoolmaster.

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In the part of the Eastern Protectorate loosely called the Hadhramaut, and particularly in the towns of Sai'un and Tarim, this traditional religious education reached a highly advanced stage about a century ago. It produced a body of men drawn mainly from the Seiyid classes, who were well read in Quranic studies, Sharia law and in the Arabic language. These men travelled widely in surrounding countries, spreading Islamic culture and winning a reputation for the Hadhramaut as a centre of religious education.

No parallel cultural or social development occurred in the recent past in the other areas of the Eastern Protectorate or in the Western Protectorate. Any development of education initiated by Government had therefore to contend with two different problems. On the one hand, there was in the Hadhramaut an appreciable number of cultured people who might become teachers after a short time of training, but in whom this advantage was offset by a tendency towards religious fanaticism and obscurantism. On the other hand, in the rest of the Protectorate the people were mainly illiterate and there was thus no immediate supply of potential teachers. This deficiency of trained teachers remains the biggest problem in Protectorate education today.

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Some detailed information which is available on education in the Eastern Protectorate is given below.

Eastern Aden Protectorate

An educational event of significance and interest was the return visit to the Protectorate in May, 1950, of Mr. V. L. Griffiths of the Sudan Ministry of Education. Mr. Griffiths was the planner and architect of education in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, having drawn

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

652 Details are not available as to how much State expenditure was non-recurrent, but the proportion for the year was small. None of the expenditure by Her Majesty's Government was of a non-recurrent nature and all but £1,867 from C.D. & W. Funds was.

Number of Schools

871 The number of schools under Government control or supervision is 75 primary boys' schools, four primary girls' schools and four intermediate boys' schools.

The number of pupils enrolled at 31st March, 1952, was as follows :

Primary boys' schools	5,139 pupils with	222 teachers.
Primary girls' schools	269 pupils with	15 teachers.
Intermediate boys' schools	408 pupils with	16 teachers.

In addition there are a number of privately controlled schools which do not follow the Government syllabus, and usually have a religious bias.

Studies Abroad

There were 39 students studying abroad during 1952. Two were at university colleges, one taking a pedagogics course at University College, Exeter, the other an arts course at Gordon College, Khartoum ; both these students are at present in the teaching profession. The remainder were either at Bakht er Rudha Institute of Education in the Sudan, or at secondary schools in the Sudan and elsewhere, and were distributed as follows :

Sudan . .	18
Egypt . .	10
Syria . .	5
Iraq . .	4

658 741 Eleven of these students were paid for by Colonial Development and Welfare grants for teacher-training ; the remainder were financed by State or charitable funds.

Teachers and Teacher-Training

875 Apart from training abroad mentioned in the previous paragraph there were two centres at home. In 1951 the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs trained six teachers in a one-year course for teaching at the primary level. At Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate there were three students training as teachers at the intermediate level. In addition all Western Protectorate teachers were brought in for the annual refresher course of a fortnight's duration in the Colony.

The teaching profession is in constant danger of wastage, both in the East and in the West, though for different reasons. In the East the Quaiti State offers pensionable employment, but the general conditions of service are lower than in Aden or the Western Protectorate. In the West the nearer proximity of Aden Colony and the possibility of more lucrative employment there is an ever-present danger, but more serious still is the fact that no State in the West can

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

yet afford to offer pensionable service. Conditions of employment for a qualified teacher are therefore inferior to those obtainable, even in teaching, in the Colony. 875

Principal Events

The greatest change in the period under review was the closing down in March, 1952, of the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs, a boarding school of primary standard which has been running for 17 years in the Colony. The College served a useful purpose and gained a high reputation in its time but was too small to be run economically. It has now been superseded by the primary schools in the various districts of the Western Protectorate. 873

Work on an intermediate boarding school at Zinjibar in the Western Protectorate began about the same time. The new intermediate school, which will take another three years to complete, forms a vital link between the primary schools and the Aden and Technical Colleges.

HEALTH

General

Protectorate health statistics are not yet available, though in places such as Tarim recent local studies show an infantile mortality rate of 439 per 1,000 live births, a rate rather greater than those previously reported for Mukalla and parts of the Western Protectorate. 165

Diseases

Important causes of sickness in the population are malaria, the dysenteries, ulcers, trachoma and conjunctivitis. Less obtrusive are pulmonary tuberculosis, bilharzia of both urinary and intestinal types, guineaworm (in patchy distribution), leprosy, dermal leishmaniasis and the common venereal diseases with, in places, what appears to be either yaws or bejel. In areas where night-soil is used as manure for salad vegetables round-worm infection is common. Where, as in the Hadhramaut towns, rigid purdah still obtains, ostemalacia, obstructed labour and puerperal fever are of relatively frequent occurrence. Through failure of the capricious rainfall or floods in the winter months, famine and its associated subnutrition are an ever present threat. In certain Western States the consumption of qat (*Catha edulis*) is a cause of subnutrition and affections of the digestive tract. 164 [291]

Important causes of death in both young and adults are malaria and the dysenteries, and in adults pulmonary tuberculosis.

Prevention and treatment are provided by mobile health units, static health units (previously called dispensaries) and hospitals. Prevention is furthered by lectures, demonstrations and film shows to teachers and local administrators, and by emphasis in the training of subordinate technical staff on the preventive aspects of medicine, more particularly cleanliness, insect control, balanced feeding and the values of local foodstuffs. A series of propaganda leaflets has been planned and the first one—on malaria—issued to the public. An effort is being made among communities remote from hospitals and health units to market at controlled prices insecticides, malarial remedies and sulphamezathine in small containers with instructions in Arabic. 743 744